MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1882.

Amusements To-Day. Abboy's Park Theatre—The Colone Academy of Music—Edward Scan. Aquarium 20th st. and Broadway. Bijou Opera House—Dresses. Booth's Theatre—Prysialish and Galates. Brooklyn Park Theatre—Porty sinc. Hunnell's Museum Broadway and 9th at, Dalr's Theatre - The Passing Regiment. Raverty's Niblo's Garden-Maldoon's Pical Hazerly's Theater, Brooklyn-Virginia Madison Square Theatre-Emeralds. Bovelty Theatre, Brooklyn-Conterells at Select than Francisco Minstrels - Browless and 1915 st. Standard Theatre - Palisice. Thatin Theatre - Apajune, the Waterman. Thentre Camique Squater Syretrigaty, Tony Pastor's Theatre—Variety, Union Square Theatre—The Lights of Lenden. Wallach's Theatre-The Money Spinner Windsor Theatre—The Two Orphans.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Jan. 21, 1882, was : Total for the week ... 1.017.411

### Timely Truth.

A correspondent in Brooklyn writes praise of the notion of putting the railroads of the country under a national system, "the control and management of which shall be in the hands of agents of the whole people."

We cannot imagine anything more absurd, anpatriotic, and dangerous than this scheme. There is one end which should be constantly pursued by every intelligent American in whatever belongs to legislation and to government. This end is to diminish the power of Government, to reduce the number and the authority of officeholders, and to abolish as far as possible the interference of political agents in private affairs. Let our correspondent also recall the wis-

dom which suggests that we should "\_\_\_\_ rather bear those ills we have

## The Committee of Jobs.

If Mr. ORTH had not given himself away by resigning in a pet from the Committee on Rules, he might, if aided by the two Democrats, have controlled it, and thus have put a curb bit in the jaws of Secon Robeson, and have checkmated his scheme for providing for the Republican malcontents.

But the Venezuela statesman insisted upon airing his griefs before the public, and thought to spite the Speaker by throwing up an appointment where he could have thwarted him effectually. He was thus caught in his own trap.

Mr. Remp of Maine, a thorough-paced partisan of very small bore, was substituted for Mr. ORTH on the Committee on Rules; and although he declared openly his opposition to Secon Robeson's plan of enlargement, being truly loyal, he submitted "in obedience to the geographical demand," whatever that may be. This Mr. REED said in the debate; "I venture to say not one word can be said against any of the committees of this House, charging that they do not represent the material interests of this country, as they are represented on the floor to-day."

If jobbery and speculation and scheming be "material interests," as they undoubtedly are to the Rings that originate them, they are represented on the committees that are most important, and have most to do with granting the public money. Take that on Appropriations as an example, and whoever is familiar with the following names will immediately recognize their peculiarity: Mr. Robeson, Mr. CANNON, Mr. BURROWS, Mr. BUTTERWORTH, Mr. Caswell, Mr. Ryan, Mr. O'NEILL, Mr.

KERCHAM, Mr. FORNEY, and Mr. ELLIS. If John Roach had dietated those he most desired for his objects and for those of other Ringsters, he would have picked out these special reference to the jobs that are now in Radicals, on the other. We shall soon know course of preparation. Since the Appropriation Committee had an existence, it was interest of spolintion as it is now.

# The Course of Events in Ireland.

The difficulties in which Mr. GLADSTONE has been involved by his Irish policy do not grow in any way less serious as the time approaches for the reassembling of Parliament Embarrassed as he is by the revolt of the Whig landlords, who are alarmed at the concessions of the Land act, and by the reproaches of those Radicals who think coereive measures have been carried much too far, he may find it difficult, notwithstanding his remarkable personal influence, to hold together the ill-assorted elements of the Liberal party.

Thus far only one case of reduction of rent has been decided by the Land Commission. sitting as a court of appeal. In this instance the landford claimed that a tenant could have no interest in improvements, even when made by himself, provided the nature of his ten- and statues to commemorate events and heaney had been changed. Thus, if improvements were effected under a lease, and the tenant subsequently held the same farm merely as a yearly occupant, he would have no right, it was alleged, to compensation for the labor and capital invested under different conditions, or to an equivalent reduction of the rent. It was further maintained on the part of the landowner that even where the nature of the tenancy remained the same, the tenant was not entitled to allowances representing the whole | there was no use in asking for any more canvalue of the improvements, but deductions glouid be made for the prefit he had derived | theless, the Society of the Army of the Cumfrom them during the tenancy. The Com- | berland, some of whose members certainly mission refused on appeal to sanction either of the positions taken by the landlords. They held that a tenant could not lose any right he would otherwise have had by a change in the character of his tenure, which might have | been as gravely reported in the amended been involuntary, and certainly could not be deemed to involve a waiver of his interest. It was decided, further, that the measure of compensation due a tenant for improvements made by him was the sum which they would add to the selling value of the land, without reference to the benefit which the tenant might have gained from them during occupancy.

Now, although the reduction complained of by the landlord in this particular case was of the Ordnance Burcau. It will not once be inconsiderable, the principles laid down by seen how completely the former theory of the Commission are unquestionably favors such appropriations is abandoned. The able to the tenant. Unlinekity, nothing has original claim was that in these gifts the been settled by the decision on this first ap- Government was not appealed to for a subpeal. The landbard's lawyers have given sidy, but that there was a posaliar fitness in notice that they will carry the case up to the | creating the statue of a Union General, or Court of Appeals at Westneinster, a proceeding which will swell the heavy costs already | of the very guns which had been captured imposed upon the tenant to a sum far exceed- from the enemy, or which had been instruing any profit which can possibly accrue to mental in achieving triumph for the Union him from the curtailment of his reat. It is arms. But, of course, nobody can pretend to doubtful, moreover, to say the least, whether | build a bronze effigy out of spoiled powder the English Judges will confirm the decision | or superseded calesons. And the former alle of the Commission. We should hear in mind | gation of sentiment in the matter disappears that the privilege of this second appeal was on the request for \$7,500 in cash, payable out Mr. GLAISTONE after the Land of the sale of ordsunce stores. all was sent back by the Lords, this being ! There is no reason why, after the ordnance

one of the means used to concillate the Conservative majority in the upper House. It is probable that the landlord party believed such a concession would serve their turn, and it is certain that the Court of Appeals is a very different tribunal from the Land Commission organized for the express purpose of fulfilling Mr. GLADSTONE'S wishes.

While, however, it is uncertain whether the rules laid down on behalf of tenants by the Land Commission will be upheld in the court of last resort, the landlords are exasperated at discovering to what lengths the Land Commission is prepared to go in executing Mr. GLADSTONE'S intentions. They are incensed also by the attitude taken by a member of the Ministry, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, in regard to their claim for compensation. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN ridicules their claim, and bids them be thankful they are not forced to disgorge the sums they have heretofore unjustly wrung from their tenantry. Such an utterance means war between the landlords and the Government: but it is very far from appeasing the Irish people, who naturally ask why Mr. PARNELL should be imprisoned on the pretext that he had spoken in very much the same strain.

But although the alleged utterance of inendiary language was the nominal ground for the arrest of the Land League leaders, it was not the real cause; and this leads us to point out a strange want of candor in Mr. BRIGHT's recent speech. Mr. BRIGHT seems to have been summoned to assist his friend and colleague at this trying juncture, and he responded with alacrity; but we doubt whether his defence of Mr. GLADSTONE'S coercive policy will have much weight. If the supporters of the British Ministry mean to argue this question fairly, there are two points they must establish; first, that the passage of a Coercion act under the circumstances was expedient; and secondly, that the application of the act to Mr. PARNELL and his coadjutors was justified. Mr. BRIGHT seemed to think that he had disposed of the whole matter by declaring that Irishmen hated Englishmen, and by asking whether the English people proposed to allow terror to be master of a considerable part of Ireland. In other words, he merely reiterated the panie-stricken appeals made by Mr. Forster when he brought in the Coercion bill, and he had not a word to say about the misgivings entertained at the time by a good many Liberals as to the prudence of prefacing by such harsh measures a Land bill intended to con-

ciliate Irishmen.

Mr. BRIGHT chose also to pass over th question which more than any other lies at the root of the continued agitation in Ireland, namely, whether the application of the Coereion act to Mr. PARNELL and his colleagues was not a piece of downright persecution It must be well known to Mr. BRIGHT that Mr. PARNELL's addresses delivered after the passage of the Land act were much less violent in tone than were the speeches which he had previously made with impunity, and that the reply to Mr. GLADSTONE-the alleged ground of his arrest-was actually more temperate than the Premier's attack upon the Irish leader. Mr. BRIGHT did not attempt to meet the charge that the real cause of Mr. PARNELL's arrest was the advice be gave to Irish tenants to wait until the Land net had been tested by their chosen representatives. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, it will be remembered, was more outspoken, for he admitted that the Government tolerated the Land League so long as its agitation furthered Mr. Gladstone's purposes, but broke It up the moment it was no longer serviceable. It is true that the correctness of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S evnical disclosures has been disputed by other more discreet members of the Ministry, but their interested disclaimers have not shaken the convictions of Irishmen or of Americans who have closely watched the course pursued by the British Govern

ment toward the Irish leaders. The speeches of Messers, BRIGHT and CHAM BERLAIN, and the notice served on Mr. PAR-NELL and his fellow prisoners that they are emanded for a further term of three months imprisonment, demonstrate the inflexible resolve of the present Ministry to carry on a gentlemen. And it is not assuming too much | double contest-against the Conservatives to say that he did indicate them to Secon and their Whig allies on the one hand, and Romsson, who packed this committee with against the Parnell party, assisted by some whether Mr. GLADSTONE is stronger than all his fees united or whether some common never before so barefacedly organized in the ground may not be found on which all the elements of opposition can be combined in a specessful attack upon the Government. It is not impossible that such common ground may be found in a proposal to substitute for the present Land act the creation, on a large scale, of a peasant proprietary in Ireland.

# Money for Monuments.

The bill reported in the Senate, directing the Secretary of War to pay to the Society of the Army of the Cumberland the sum of \$7,500 out of the proceeds of the sales of condemned ordinance or ordinance stores, for the erection of a monument to President GARPILLO, marks a new stage in such enterprises.

Soon after the close of the war, the large number of bronze cannon remaining on hand attracted the notice of town and county autherities, military secieties, foundrymen, and sculptors, who saw in them a mine of material gratis for the construction of monuments roes of the war. Congress was at once importuned for grants of these surplus ennnon; and so great was the rush for them that within a dozen years the enormous supply was entirely exhausted. The result has in general done more credit to the patriotism of the country than to its art.

After the condemned ordnance had all been disposed of, requests for it still poured in to Congress, until, a year or so ago, the late Senator BURNSIDE gave public potice that non, as they were all gone. This year, neverought to have known that the supply of field pieces was exhausted years ago, gravely introduced a bill asking for one hundred and tifty of them; and it is this bill which has shape already referred to, of an appropria tion of \$7,500 out of the proceeds of the sales of condemned ordnance or ordnance stores.

Thus, having used up all the surplus cannon, the societies and committees that wish to erect monuments and statues to their members or townsmen at the expense of the people at large are to begin on the stock of cartridges, rifles, and other material the shaft over the tembs of fallen heroes, out

stores are exhausted, these projects should not begin on the quartermaster, the commissary, and the medical supplies. Nobody can be deceived by the pretence of asking for condemned cannon which long ago ceased to exist. It is by no means impossible that, in the desire to gratify the large demands for condemned cannon, some ordnance may have been sacrifieed which had not yet become merely useful as mementoes. If the cannon are all gone, the department must sell something else to give the Army of the Cumberland the money they ask for. That is what they want, and it probably does not make much difference to them how they get it.

A New Policy of Land Granting. The Philadelphia Press, while announcing the opinion that Spron Rongson's resolution for the forfeiture of land grants which have not been wholly earned by the corporations upon which they were bestowed is a sham, says that Robeson is anxious to supply the Republican party with a policy as to land grants, and that at the next session of Congress—that is, when the most important of the roads have been completed—he will have his resolution discussed and the policy defined.

This is an eminently Robbersonian method of saving the public lands to the people. After the horse has been stolen and taken beyond the reach of possible recovery, Robeson will not merely lock the door, but he will board up the opening and put up a notice

that there is no horse there. There is no subject upon which the Repub lican policy has been clearer or more recklessly pursued than upon this. It is true that in 1856 and in 1860 both parties declared in favor of Federal aid to a Pacific railroad and for a long time both were inclined to be about equally liberal in giving away public lands for purposes which no one could pretend were of national or general importance. But the Republican party, being in power, is justly held responsible for the outrageous abuses of the system. It not only carved out of the JEFFERSON purchase and the Demo eratic acquisitions from Mexico areas equato great States and handed them over to big corporations, but it made presents of smaller parcels-parcels, indeed, of every size and value-for all manner of local improvements. Phen it went further, and granted subsidies in bonds and money, until the departments were filled with corruption and Congress was

recking with bribery.
This was the Republican policy. The Credit Mobilier exposure showed the lengths to which it had been carried. But what proportion of these enormous gifts have ever been reclaimed upon failure of any of the adventurers to perform the conditions upon which they received them? The largest of those grants were probably, by the very his purse. terms in which they were made by a Republican Congress, placed beyond recovery for ever. This, the lawyers say, is the case with the Northern Pacific, and a Republican Ad-

ministration has so held. But now that the roads are nearly com pleted, and they are, under the rulings of Republican officials, fully entitled to the whole amount of lands originally appropriated, the Press interprets the blustering of SECOR Robisson as an attempt to give the Republicans the benefit of a new policy of land granting. It is rather late to begin a new policy in this direction. What Rousson really wants, in all probability, is to strike the corporations all around. "What was it," asked a rascally private secretary of a former Governor at Albany of a person who was interviewing him about the signing of a bill, "What was it that was said in the New Testament to a man who had climbed a tree?"

## Eloquence Wasted.

Mr. REACKBURN of Kentucky served on the taff of Secon Romson during the late unpleasantness over the committees. He exhorted the House to stand by Secon Robeson and Speaker KEIFER, and wound up with the following wonderful percention:

"I appeal to you, gentlemen, members of this greates egislative body on earth, in the interest of your constit tents, to make in this honest effort to mangurate a more perfect working system, and to make more careful, more correct, and more satisfactory the legislation of the

Although the members of the greatest legislative body on earth were touched by the eloquence of his appeal to their self-love, and some of them could not restrain their overflowing emotions, still they had been bounced by the firm of Robeson and Keipen. and were not in a forgiving mood. They praised the elecution of the effusive BLACK-BURN, and accepted his liberal compliments. Then they politely turned round and voted him to the rear, together with his chief, SEcon Robeson, and eighty-eight patriots of

both parties. The present week may bring an end to the rial of GUITERU. Lawyer Ponten has yet to deliver his speech, and Judge Cox his charge: then the case goes to the jurors. The interim between their retirement and their return with the verdiet will probably witness a revival of that early popular excitement which the longdrawn testimony and wordy addresses of counsel have dulled. One cause of anxiety has been removed. Earlier in the trial the illness of a jurer from a change in diet, the pains in the head of another, and the depression of spirits in a third, owing to his wife's death, gave some ground for fears that the jury might break down. The twelve men now seem perfectly able to last through the brief remainder of the case; and very soon the people will know whether its upshot is a hung jury or a hanged

GUITEAU. It forms a strange contrast in history that thile, under the proverbially cruel Spanish domination, the authorities in Cuba have just been instructed by the Colonial Minister, LEON y Castillio, to abelish the flogging of negroes, our own country some people are auxious to revive the judicial flogging of both

As soon as Parson Newman went to the Madison Avenue Congregational Church the res port got abroad that it was in an unsafe con dkion. The building is low, spacious, and amply founded, so that it can hardly be possible that the rumer was occasioned by fears of the effect of his eloquence. At any rate, the building inspectors report the structure safe.

An institution to which the death of Cen. GARFIELD has made a perceptible difference is the Christian or Campbellite Church of Washington. From a position of relative obscurity, it was suddenly lifted to national fame, as being he church which the President elect attended: but now it hears more inquiries made for the church where President Arraun worships. Still it cannot complain. Its pastor, with ran promptness, utilized the election of Gen. Gan-FIRED at once in asking subscriptions for a new edifice, and they poured in from all quarters to the extent of \$50,090. Although afterward the flow of funds was checked, of course, enough had been seenred to build a great church. The moral of making lany while the sun shines is sufficiently obvious.

Among the people for whom 1882 is a happy low year are the weavers of Ashton-under Lyne. Six hundred of them recently struck for isher wages. The employers thought the matter over, and, without waiting for months of destitution, conceded an advance of ten per

growd of people from both kingdoms, was very fervent; and the promise of their Portuguese Majesties to visit Madrid in May, to sample the wine at the vintage fair and to compare Madrid bull fights with those of Lisbon, shows that the little series of sociables going on in this corner

of Europe is to be continued.

Every nation and city has, like every indi vidual, its special obstinacies and stupidities, and prominent among those in New York is the neglect of householders to insert a slip for let ters in the panels of street doors. That a convenience so cheap, so obvious, and so preventive of labor should not have readily found favor in a country preeminently fertile in laborsaving devices, is inexplicable. A lady was ately heard bitterly complaining that it nearly absorbed the whole time of one of her servants to attend to the street door, but inquiry elicited that she had no letter box attached to it. In London houses of the better sort, although many more servants are kept, the letter box is almost in variably found, and often with an engraved notice requesting that the bell shall not be rung needed. The letter box has been specially insisted on by the Post Office authorities, as i saves thousands of dollars in letter carriers time. Here we see them constantly kept broiling in the sun or freezing in the wind on the four times as much of a carrier's time as on that has one.

The enormous cost of the Pensions Arrears act has not deterred Congressmen from devising new schemes of expenditure in the same direction. The bills for pensioning the survivors of the Mexican and Black Hawk wars which are presented every session, are un The Equalization of Bounties again now. bill, once defeated by Gen. Grant's veto, is again brought forward. Representative VOORNIE from this State has a bill to pay each Union soldier captured during the war one dollar for each day of his imprisonment. Representative Mos GROVE of Pennsylvania proposes that all who spent six months in Confederate prisons shall be put on the pension rolls. Mr. Houg of Tennessee proposes to extend the pension laws to all civil officers injured in the execution of the revenue laws, and Mr. Foap of Missouri wants the Government to pay bounties to the beirs of colored soldiers who served in the war. Estimates of the expense to the people of such enactments run into hundreds of millions.

The object of the Herzegovinian pensants in beginning the insurrection that ultimately sulted in the Russo-Turkish war, was not to transfer themselves from one master to an other, and the occupation of the province by Austria was accomplished only after a bloody resistance. Since the military laws of the empire have been extended to Herzegovina, the easant has shown that he is no more willing to carry a soldier on his back than he was to allow the hand of the Turkish tax gatherer in

In refusing to parden a defaulter who is in prison for stealing. President ARTHUR sets a good example. Often so-called Executive elemency has been successfully invoked to shield influential thieves from the penalty of their crimes. Had this defaulter been a poor wretch who stole food, no Executive elemency would have been asked for him.

In the Rotterdam theatre fire of last Monday night the injuries received by the audience were wholly due to the rush in the panie; no one was harmed by the fire itself, which was slight. There have been many other such panies of late in public assemblies. One of them was over a false alarm of fire in an East Lendon theatre; a second, resulting from the same cause, occurred in a music hall in Berlin. The troubles in Warsaw were started and helped by an alarm of fire raised simultaneously in four churches. A false alarm of fire at funeral services caused a frightful panie in a church in Quincy, Ill., forty persons being injured. There is little doubt that the case with which these and other recent panies have been produced is largely owing to the great Vienna disaster, which has rendered many persons more than usually nervous in attending crowded assemblages in any building, whether theatre or church. All the more need obviously exists for self-control sufficient to repress words or signs calculated to awaken alarm. Of course it is difficult to denounce or punis intentional efforts to create a panic.

The questions which is the hottest and which the healthiest city are new succeeded by an inquiry as to which is the windlest. Buffalo, according to the Courier of that city, has often been accused of holding the championship for windiness, but unjustly; for it seems that a Buffalo man, resenting this imputation, asked Gen. Myen some years ago for compara tive statistics on the subject, which revealed that eight of the principal cities of the United States had more wind than Buffalo during the year 1874. These statistics show that New York comes very near being the windlest of all American cities, at least according to the records of that year. We had 88,021 miles wind, being surpassed only by one city, Milwaukee, which had 90,482, Galveston followed us with \$6.731, and then San Francisco and Eric were neck and neck for fourth and fifth places, with \$4,896 and 84,833. Looking at the other end of the scale. we find that Augusta, Ga., raised only 35,703 miles of wind, and Nashville only 35,931. There is a long leap to the next highest on the list. which is Montgomery, Ala., with 44,107 miles, Of course bleak situations have much to do with this extraordinary difference in the windage of different cities, but it may be claimed that the solidity with which New York is buil must have prevented its high average of wind in 1874 from being as disagreeably felt, except in its suburban wards, as a less quantity is smaller and less compact towns. For general health the extra large supplies of wind must be accounted better than the usual lack of fresh and invigorating breezes. Alike in winter and summer, a close, still atmosphere is more uncomfortable than a gale. One strange diselesure, which may throw doubt on Gen MYER's table, is that Boston is credited in it

with only 66,634 miles of wind,

The Gamin Bird of the New York Streets, The sparrow is subject to recurring raids. Beccutiy some Anstraban moneters passed an enact ment setting a price agen his pert little head, as if he were a Welsh wolf or an Irish felon. And yet no more cheerful or vivacuous and in many senses useful bird is some sixty makes from town-he is marked by a great deal of rustle wit, a species of universtreadness. But in New York proper, of which he is now a naturalized citizen, he is the feathered Behemian, the gamin of the gutter, always able to rise above it on emergency by his uture, but generally hugging it for the sake of its cheap and easy commissionist. Hopping gayly and pertly about the streets like other Robenium for his lighter, it is no wonder that he has become a regular little New Yorker. with infinite sometness and much plack, and set with a vertain veigar impudence in the each of his tall and the poles of his head; a noisy, engacious accusing liftle son, independent in his numbers, irregular in his

For the first importation of the English sourrow, about thirty years man, we are modeled to mr. Storens of the baken, who employed some of the ingenness youth of tate at Britain to knibule or eximp housed the rate of from five to be courts agince. Mr. John Sutherland of Liberty street shower of the bird, came next, importing some five dozen sparrows, which he let loose is the hower part of the eds, around Trinit's church. These good ex-amples were followed to the Park characterism; who imported a large assortiness in 1867, and have treat-tive immorrance considerant kindly. But free are thou seizes thereaghly independent Americans trusting in their even industry and stress have for policy and in life. From the city they have worked their way into the country, and may be found to all the villages to tween here and Philadelphia, and for sixty mice are me. They find their food chiefly in the streets, and may be always seen hopping with an eaper minidepose round the places where foreset are feet. King Alponso and Queen Christina are safe back in Madrid, after their visit to King Luts and Queen Maria Pia. The royal bare made a kind whereas Maria Pia. The royal bare made a kind whereas Maria Pia. The royal bare made a kind whereas Matrid where a kind of the discretistic made of the most of the most of the most of the host of the host

## GARRIELD'S SNARLING CRITICS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-It is a dull day when some new thing does not come out concerning the nomination of Garffeld, or some thing about the conspiracy to control Gar field and cheat Grant, Conkling, and the other Stalwarts who elected Garfield.

What is printed must be highly entertain ing reading to Republicans who have been under the impression that the last Presidential contest resulted in a great moral triumph and the elevation of a great moral hero, little short of a demi-god.

It is only now and then that the real views men have of one another are found out. Reid's midnight" despatch and Halstead's ideas about "sensitiveness to poverty" are peculiarly instructive to plain people, who ordinarily have no adequate conception of what is actually going on in the dark and beneath the surface.

Whatever men may have thought of Stalwart leaders at one time, the lifting of the cover and exposing the desperate realities whereby they were relegated to back seats in the Garlield Administration is not likely to tend to their disadvantage. The country is obtaining some conception of the reasons for the extreme disgust that must have been felt by Conkling when he took the strange step of resigning

his seat in the Senate.

Halstead's recent remarks on Garfield do not show that the Cincinnati editor entertained a very high opinion of him. Reid held him in no higher esteem than as a man without a mind of his own. Blaine used both to play on Garfield, and through them make him his instrument. These are the outlines of Garfield's brief career as President. Garfield's "friend" pears on the scene to testify to the truth of this analysis, and to affirm that he would in time have cast off the "midnight" conspirators. He might have done so, though there is not sufficient evidence that he would. The exposure has come about in an unexpected manner.

In the hands of "midnight" conspirators Garfield had become an instrument of ingratitude, and his Administration the enemy of those who brought it into existence. In spite of monuments and memorial structures, unless some real, disinterested friend shall come to the rescue of Garfield's fame

from Halstead's imputation of "sensitivenes to poverty," and Reid's "midnight" messages the dead President must fall in the estimation of his countrymen.

### Reports from Ireland.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic. I notice a letter from a correspondent of THE SCN concerning the reported atrocities and outrages in Ireland, which be denonnees as mailcious inventions of the English press There have doubtless been some exaggrations, but I do not think that the leading American journals, such as THE SUN and Herald, would print these reports day after day unless they were satisfied of their general correct ness. I have seen copies of the Dublin Froman's Jour-nal, and the Cork Examiner, and Daily Bereid, papers which assuredly would not misrepresent the Irish cause, and their columns bear testimony to the terrible prevabence of crime. If Irishmen of the better sort would ex-ert their industrie, and sternly discountenance acts which are a disgrace to civilisation, by how much would he country be the gainer! New York, Jan. 10.

## The Flower Mission.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sec: The ladies e New York Flower Mission thank their contribu tors for the response made to the Christians appeal of

other charities, and this year we even sent jelly and Christians cards, tied up with a sprig of green, to the small-pox hospital, toys to the emigrant waifs at Castle Garden, where the tiny Russians did not know what a was, and note to the shot emidren on Randall's sain. We sent out fruit bits beef extract, tea and proceedes to many hundreds of the sick and dying in tenement houses, who were in a state of destination, and toys and books to hundreds of sick and deleate children. Other the poor mother would say she had expected to Christians for her little sines, and the delight of the children can hardly be put into words.

Besides, we sent decorations and Christians greens of all soits, with Christians cards, to the hespitals, incase asylams, and similar institutions, where such things are more needed and more highly private than elsewhere. Seventsey New York Flower Mission.
200 Focusta avence Jan 21.

## A Card from Mr. James E. Morelson

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In an inview with a Sex reporter in reference to the Spuyter Duyvil disaster I am reported as saving among other man McManus, who does not drink a drop,"
This is a severetwisting of my words from their purpo.

of commondation to that of unwarrantable criticism on my part. Alluding to the statement which somehody had made that some of the members of the legislature were changed in a dranken revery I said that the fixedest and most genial perfaints of the members in the car Empire was a man who never "drinks a drop, and who were the crash came, by his cool course and never added to his magnificent physical power succeeded in reseming two of the fedient members from a horrikle death. This was Assemblyman McMarox.

245 East Figurestii staget, Jan 22. Mounison.

# Ill-kept Sidewalks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SON-Sir; Will you call attention to the sidewalks of the Bousevelt Hospital at Ninth avenue, between Fifts eighth and Fifts ninth streets? The premises are into continuable, so far as the interior workings are concerned, but the sidewalks around the entire boundary are execuable. The milroud station is on the corner of Fifty minth street and Sinth avenue, and we have to slip and slade to get there Everywhere in that whole district the walks are nicely cleaned except at this particular spot. MANY LADIES. NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

Cambling Dens. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What has because of Mayor Grace's aggressive policy against the lotteries and gambling dens? The Bowery, from one end to the other, is infested with faro banks, nearly every block having one or more. One block has no less than out of this fair city, or have we no laws on this subjet that can be enforced? I am told the police are fully our nicent of the existence of these dens. Why, then, do they not do their duty? DILLY READER

# Effigy Sargent.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SON I SUPPOS your article on the backers of Effizy Sargent and the Rings with which he was affiliated while a member of Congress has no reference to the Mormon question. Mr Sargent, while in the I mited States Senate, was spend ged with being the paid actorney of Brigham Young This charge was made by those see hing Government an against the rich prophet, who policied up about all the invaliante in Cian. New York, Jan 21

# South America's Trade.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUS. The Inparts of South and Contral America and Mexico an to over \$212,000,000 per annum. The experis of these countries aggregate over \$210,000,000 per number. These countries buy little of us except a few manufactured ar ticles; and of these the tinted States exported less than a hundred million delians' worth to the world last year. The petroleum trade in the United States is suffering (42) burrels of all on hand in the United States which the trade would gladly sell. Now, England exported in year, to Central America alone, 14:1000 patnols of Catolina valued at \$20,000; to the United States of Colombia, 234, These remote of trived alexemia a from predominating of the extremiting of the CVI the Argentine is able someth \$70.00 worth of header had yet from a fallent only by the first the fall of the extremition BROOMERS, July 18 Charges W. Hannikoton.

# Imported Tuestps, Carrots, and Celery,

Lattle quantities of turnity a carrots online, at every are expected to across at this port from

## NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Views of a Genuine Democrat of Ten-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read in recent numbers of THE SUN several letters from the Hon, Montgomery Blair and the Hon, C. M. Clay upon the past the present, and the future of the Democratic party, much of which I cordially approve and endorse. I am and ever have been a Democrat of the Jeffersonian-Jackson school. Thomas Jefferson said: "The whole art of government consists in the art of being honest; Andrew Jackson said: "The Federal Union must be preserved;" and such were the principles and sentiments of all true Democrats who understood what democracy means. Democracy were truly and in fact a Union party, and desired to have the Government administered upon honest principles by honest men, and the Union perpetuated indefinitely. But in the Southern States there was a party, or, more properly speaking, a faction, which for thirty years had sometimes acted with the Democratic party, and at other times with their opponents; but its leaders never lost sight of or abandoned their darling object, the ultimate secession of the Southern States and the establishment of a new Govern ment in which they would be the rulers.

In 1860, these leaders, under the pretext of defending and protecting the rights and interests of those concerned in the peculiar institution, made a bold dash upon the Democratic National Convention assembled at Charleston for the incorporation into the party platform of principles which no Northern Democrat could favor and live. In the confusion, the Convention was adjourned to Baltimore, Unfortunately the Southern element blinded the true Democrats from the South and got them deluded into their own heresies. The result was that the Southern delegates withdrew from the Convention, reassembled in the Maryland Institute, were called to order by Caleb Cushing. who had been elected President of the Convention at Charleston, and claimed that this faction was the Democratic National Convention, and that he was its rightful President. They then proceeded to nominate John C. Breekinridge of Kentucky as their nominee for President, and Joseph Lane of Oregon for Vice-President.

The Democrats proper remained in their Convention and nominated Stephen A. Donglas of Illinois for President and Benjamin Fitzpatrick of Alabama for Vice-President, Fitzpatrick declined to accept, and the National Convention tendered the post to H. V. Johnson of Georgia, who accepted,

Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin were

the candidates of the Republicans, and Bell and Everett were nominally the Whig candidates. The canvass opened. In the South the secession advocates made the contest between Breekinridge and Douglas upon the assumption that Douglas and the Northern Demorracy were worse for the interest of the Southern people than Lincoln and the depublican party. Abraham Lincoln was elected, as everybody foresawhe would be. In hot haste South Carolina, the home and hendquarters of secession, led off by seceding, and calling upon the other Southern States to follow her example by separate State action. The thing was done, and the Southern Confederacy, so called. was organized. The bloodiest civil war recorded in the history of the human race followed, and closed disastrously to the people of the Southern States. During the Breekin ridge campaign and the progress of the civil war, the secessionists, the Democrats proper and many of the old line Whigs became banded together in a common cause against the Federal Government and its enormous armies Atathe conclusion of the war, the three elements Secessionists, Democrats, and old line Whigs, in the South amalgamated under the name of Democrats, but each adhering to its own distinctive principles of their respective party creeds. It was hardly possible that a part composed of such incongruous elements could harmonize and act in concert. Upon occasio when the Republicans would advocate a proper measure, the Democrats in Congress would opnose, to make an issue with their adversaries In 1868 the Democratic National Convention assembled in New York city, Horatio Seymour, a citizen of New York State, a good man, as wel as a true, sound, and trustworthy Democrat. was nominated as the party candidate for President. As was expected, he was defeated by his

opponent, Gen. U. S. Grant, In 1872 the Democratic National Convention ghrantic blunder, if not a great crime. In the nomination of Horace Greeley as the Demoeratic candidate for President of the United States-a thing without precedent in party pol-Ities; Greeley, the oldest and most consistent adversary of the Democratic party and its principles, the chosen standard bearer of the party who had proclaimed that if there should be a Democratic candidate in the fleid he would support that Republican who would most certainly defeat the Democrat, Many Democrats refused to stultify themselves by voting for Horace Greeley. They did right. Greeley was defeated by the election of Gen. Grant, as he should have been.

In 1876 better and wiser counsels prevailed and governed the deliberations of the National Democratic Convention. An able, sound, and reliable constitutional Democrat was nominated for President - a true represen of all the recognized and established Democratic principles, as understood and proclaimed by the great apostle of the party. Samuel J. Tilden of New York was worthy the cordial and zealous support of every true and sound Democrat, North and South East and West, of the entire country, Such support was accorded. The result was his triumphant election by a considerable majority of all the electoral votes, and a large majority of the entire popular vote of all the States.

To deprive Mr. Tilden and the citizens of the

country who had elected him of the legitimate results of that election, the most stupendous frauds were committed through means of visiting statesmen, perjury, corrupt Returning Boards, false and fraudulent certificates of Governors of the elections of electors, aided by the secret conclave called a Committee of Congress which prepared, reported, and had passed the forms of law for the organization of what was alled the Electoral Commission, composed of fifteen members-eight Republicans and seven Democrata-so constituted that but one result was possible. Fight to seven, the result was inevitable, and Samuel J. Tilden, the duly and constitutionally elected President of the United tates, was counted out, and Rotherford B. Hayes, his defeated opponent, was fraudulently counted in. In that action they consummated the greatest crime ever perpetrated in this country, a crime in comparison to which the murder or assassination of one or ten men is as nothing. It is a blot which will mar the brightest pages of American history through all time. It is not known what aid those professing to be Democrats gave to the expetration of the great fraud by acquiescing or otherwise. But from that time many of bose in and about Congress made war upon Mr. Tilden and defeated his nomination in great fraud of 1875 and 1877. As a vindication f Mr. Tilden and the propin who elected him in 1876, he should by all means have been renominated in 1880. If he had been he would have on redlected and inaugurated on the fourth. of March best.

The surest redemption of the Democracy, and its surest restoration to power, is for it to return from its wanderings after strange gods. whether Republicans or professional military near to nominate Samuel J. Tilden as President of the United States in 1884, and cleer him. I voted for Stephen A. Donglas in 1800 hs. cases I recognized him as the only Democratic andidate. I did not vote for tire-I know be was not a Permerat. I best tribus and base the opportunity of voting for Samuel J. Fiden in 1881. Respectfully FAYETTEVILLE Tenn., Jun. 12.

Edward B. tinle Bangerously III. Edward D. Gible is still dangerously ii) at his residence in banaica L. L. of heart the are and fitted a constraint in banaica Libert physicians disput of his -An imprisoned girl at Burr Oak, Mich.

-Faro is played in New Albany, Ind., by a

out every button from her clothing and swallowed them, in an ineffectual attempt at suicide. -The north Australian natives detest the tinese, except as food, and have lately eaten several

SUNBEAMS.

nembers of a Chinese colony which was engaged in collecting biche de mer for the Pekin market. -A Providence woman went no further toward murdering an enemy than to get a false advertise ment of her death into the papers, with the age set down at 38 years, and the "Miss" inserted to remind the reader

that she was still unmarried. -In Yorkshire, England, lately, a burglar was found in a very tight place indeed. His lers w was necessary to take down the mantelpiece and part of the chimney to release him. -The Swiss Legislature has had an excen-

tionally active session this year, especially in regard to sanitary legislation, and the vehement protests of four medical members notwithstanding, has decided in favor of compulsory vaccination by 80 to 23. -The celebration of Daniel Webster's hus-

dredth hirthday was made the occasion, at Franklin, N. H., of proving his church connection. An original register was exhibited, in which his membership in a Congregational church was recorded on Sept. 13, 1807. -The question of convict labor is before

the Connecticut Legislature, and a bill to limit the employment of criminals in any institution at one kind of work to fifty finds favor. The idea is to make convicts -Capt. Emerson, formerly of Portland,

Me, but now residing in San Francisco, has reveived from the Japanese Government, through the Secretary of State, a set of vases valued at \$5,000, for having rescued the crew of a shipwrecked Japanese junk in the North Pacific last May. -Edna May Bradley eloped with Pearson a married man, of Dallas, Texas. Her father followed them to Denison, and talked of using a pistol, but was pacified by \$1.00 and a promise of \$0.00 more, for which he let his daughter go. But the final payment was not made, a plane was seized to satisfy the claim, and the

whole matter became public -An Indianapolis child became a smoker inder two years of age, beginning with very mild cirarettes, which his mother taught him to use in order to keep him quiet, and soon taking to strong cigars with great enjoyment. But at four he is in a hospital, under-going treatment for spinal troubles brought on by the

effect of the tobacco on his nerves. -The construction of a great railway tunnel, which shall bring Paris into more direct communication with Italy than is now afforded by the tunne brough Mont Cenis, is still contemplated by the French Government. The projects proposed include a tunnel through Mont Blane and another through the Simplen or through Mont Blanc and another through the Simples of the Great St. Bernard, the two first named being the

-The dream of the great Boulevard to extend itself in a circuit of twenty-five miles in the si from St. Pani's, is actually now engaging the attention of the London Metropolitan Board of Works. It is a part of the programme to run a trainway round the Boulevard orbit; and the sum of £3,000 is all that is required in

the way of capital to float this magnificent undertake -A couple had just been married by a Justice, at Columbus, Ga. and were on their way out of the office, when a man snatched the shawl from the bride's back and ran away with it. A policeman gave chass successfully, and the purioiner, being asked for an explanation, said that the shawl was a gift from him to the girl; that at the time of making the present he was a red suitor, and he did not propose to let her wear it m a bridal trip with another fellow.

-In Germany the winter is as unseaschable and mild as with us. It is only in Thuringia that there has been any snowfall as yet. Everywhere elso unseasonably warm weather continues. On Christmas Eve fresh violets were gathered near Liegnitz, in Silesia, and an inhabitant of Audernach on the Rhine had fresh asparagus from his own garden at dinner on New Year's The Kozinische Zeitung received on New Year's Eve a beautiful outdoor rose from a near Cologue

-A woman, accompanied by a girl of 15, was accessed on Dec. 28 for shoplifting in one of the grand Puris shops. The girl escaped. The woman steadily refused her address; but a woman employed in the establishment recognized her as Mrs. M--, reputed to be of independent means, living near her. At the ad-dress indicated the porter said that her daughter was in. She, however, refused to answer until the police safe with plumler, and the girl confessed that for three years they had lived entirely by shoplifting and pawning or selling the goods. The neighbors had not the faintest suspicion of it.

-Chatrian, the novelist, is chief of an imortant department of the Eastern Railroad of France le was born in 1828, of a family which for centuries had born in 1822. On his father's side he had Hughenot blood and on his mother's Swiss. He is a tachelor and lives now at Toul, in a family in which he is completely do mesticated. A favorite daily ampement with him is to or was a bookseller at Phalsburg, so prominent in the Erckmann Chatrian stories. Besides their novelethis remarkable pair of co-laborers have written man; place, and their "Taverne des Trubais" is to be played that month at the Theatre Français.

-Among the many unexpected developments of electrical science is an application to the hiving of loss when they swarm, successfully tried by German experimenters. It was thought that by utilizing the period of time without being injured, and the result proved the correctness of the idea. The first attempt was made upon the bees that had gathered upon treas. the insects falling upon the ground in a kind of trance, which admitted of their being safely handled. The next stare in the experiment was to capture the bees when they were about to swarm. By introducing the emissi connecting wires into a fully occupied hopes coul and turning on the current, the bees were rend red in active for about thirty minutes, white no bulneappeared to follow their awakening.

-Mr. Meissonier has nearly completed his portrait of Mrs. J. W. Mackey, and declares that he looks apon it as his masterpiece in that particular broads of his art. He has represented her in a walking costume—a broad Gainsborough but, a loose dark mantle slipping from one shoulder, and a dress of black satin. Six is engraced in fastening one of ther hour gloves of tan colores the first one being a likeness of a Spanish lady, which he established, and despite his 67 years, the paints from ters to live and paint for a good many seasons—He executed during the most threatening period of this illness a perirali of himself, which is one of the notices of his works. He was offered stance frames for the parties by of the leading art dealers of Paris, but refered to sell 11, as he intends presenting it to the museum at fixure.

-Around some of the parsonage houses of England may yet be seen enormors barns dates from the time when titles were paid in kind. The mother of Not Many Years Ago " relates some staries at a this period which few now personally recall. His tathics a farmer, sent a polite message to the rector that he it tended to gather his apples, and thought the sold promised some fifty bars, he would, therefore if the rector pleased, send six. But the rector professed send chair, table, and good supply of cales, and after sitting in the orchard two days, carried back the another occasion some permits were then dinner, and half an hour fater a message called to rector's daughter demanding the pursua des of the polatoes laxed up that motions. Every tenth day for rector with to take the milk of the course in casions the militer was not too careful to a

-The Chicago Sabbath Association for mot-Is requested the publishers of the news; their influence to step the noise made by ne entmostly, unafformedly, and former made of them in the underse of the discontinuous on I takes the oc asion to put forward the boory . "It cannot be an possed that the me rations to commissions are an imaginaristic as missical notes with which the newstone gurds from their sliep on Sunday morning it called being. They resemble, rather in the lences and pions use the Tentish preser. Let the communica reminister him but draws; christians would meetical will appland rather than condents --

A thoroughly American city muting the State of Chinasa. Mexico.